

E. regnans (but as a *nomen subnudum*) is in *Annu. Rep. Acclim. Soc. Vict.* 7: 48 (1871) where Mueller commented:

“This species or variety, which might be called *Eucalyptus regnans*, represents the loftiest tree in British territory.”

The same statement is repeated word-for-word in Mueller's *Select Plants readily eligible for Industrial Culture or Naturalization in Victoria* 76 (1876), also in Ellwood Cooper's *Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees* 31 (1876). The first formal diagnosis of *E. regnans*, thus legitimizing the name, was in *Key to the System of Victorian Plants* 1: 236 (1888); but there is no reference to any locality or collection. Furthermore, Mueller never wrote the epithet “*regnans*” on any label in the Melbourne Herbarium.

For typification of this name, it is necessary to select a specimen from among the large series of collections of ‘White Mountain Ash’ examined by F. Mueller prior to 1888. As lectotype, I have chosen and denominated the example cited above; it is labelled in Mueller's hand, and, in foliar, bud, flower and fruiting characteristics, it most closely approximates to the original description of 1888. The collector's name is not given, but was probably David Boyle of Nunawading.

NEW CULTIVAR IN LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum nitidum ‘Copper Sheen’

The tea-tree, *Leptospermum nitidum* Hook.f., indigenous to the Victorian Grampians also central and western Tasmania, is noteworthy for its large, white, attractive blooms (to 1 inch wide) and lustrous foliage. A form of uncertain origin, and now propagated vegetatively, is becoming popular in Australian gardens. The latter differs from typical *L. nitidum* in the bronzy-purplish colouration of the young flat leaves which are consistently more spreading, in the smaller creamy to even greenish-yellow petals and reddish, much more shortly hairy calyx-lobes.

In E. E. Lord's *Shrubs and Trees for Australian Gardens* p. 214 (Revised edition, 1964), a description of this colourful variant appears under the cultivar name *L. nitidum* ‘Macrocarpum’. The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants p. 14 (1961), in Articles 15 & 16, requires that a cultivar name with epithet of Latin form must, if published after 1 January 1959, be accompanied by a description in Latin—precisely as with new botanical taxa—, otherwise it will be illegitimate. One could legitimize ‘Macrocarpum’; but the epithet was most unfortunately chosen, in that fruits of this cultivar are no larger than in typical *L. nitidum*. It seems much better to adopt a purely fanciful name, as proposed above.

Voucher flowering material of *L. nitidum* ‘Copper Sheen’ has been collected at Maranoa Gardens, Balwyn, Vic. (3/5/1966) and lodged for permanent record in the National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne.

—J. H. WILLIS.